**Lesson based on the New 7th grade TEK 7D:**

(D)  Describe and compare the civil rights and equal rights movements of various groups in Texas in the 20th century and identify key leaders in these movements, including James L. Farmer Jr., Hector P. Garcia, Oveta Culp Hobby, Lyndon B. Johnson, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Jane McCallum, and Lulu Belle Madison White

# Big picture (So why should the kids care?) What impact did these individuals have on our culture today? What difference did they make?

In a computer lab or for homework, have students create PowerPoints or Promethean Flip chart presentations about each of these people or organizations that explain how each individual/organization has made a difference in the world and in Texas within the framework of Civil Rights:

* James L. Farmer, Jr.
* Hector P. Garcia
* Olveta Culp Hobby
* Lyndon B. Johnson
* League of Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
* Jane McCallum
* Lulu Belle Madison White

16 slides – 16 photos – 4 minute presentations. E-mail presentations to teacher. Either test or quiz grade, based on:

1. Relevance – relevant to Texas/US history
2. Clarity – is the PPT easy to read and understand? Are photos used properly?
3. Visual interest/consistency – One picture per slide.
4. 4 x 6 rule – no more than four lines per slide, six words per line.

Everyone should take notes; teacher can make a test/quiz that covers all the people/organizations involved for a second quiz or test grade.

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**Resources/background information for instructor:**

**James L. Farmer, Jr.** – January 12, 1920 - July 9, 1999

* Civil-rights activist **James L. Farmer, Jr.**, a graduate of Wiley College, helped found the Congress for Racial for Racial Equality.
* “James Farmer, a principal founder of the Congress of Racial Equality and the last survivor of the "Big Four" who shaped the civil-rights struggle in the United States in the mid-1950's and 60's, died Friday, July 9, 1999 at Mary Washington Hospital, in Fredericksburg, Va., where he lived. He was 79.  Farmer had been in failing health for years, losing his sight and both his legs to severe diabetes.” <http://www.core-online.org/History/james_farmer_bio.htm>
* <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/khb01> - Farmer’s role in the establishment of black colleges in Texas
*  <http://www.nytimes.com/imagepages/2008/01/11/us/11clyburn_CA0.ready.html>

President Lyndon B. Johnson meeting at the White House in 1964 with a group of civil rights leaders, from left, Roy Wilkins, James L. Farmer Jr., the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Whitney M. Young Jr.

* Biography: <http://www.bookrags.com/wiki/James_L._Farmer,_Jr>.

**Hector P. Garcia** ([January 17,](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/January_17) [1914 - July](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1914) 26, 1996)

* Justice for My People: The Dr. Hector P. Garcia Story – bio and PBS documentary: <http://www.pbs.org/justiceformypeople> : “Justice for My People: The Dr. Hector P. Garcia Story tells the story of Dr. Hector P. Garcia – Mexican Revolution refugee, medical doctor to the barrios, decorated war veteran, civil rights activist and presidential confidante - as he fought to bring attention to the Mexican American civil rights movement. Dr. Garcia's achievements are of historical importance. Through peaceful protest and legal recourse, he confronted the violators of the civil rights of "his people" at the same time that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. worked for equal rights for African Americans.”
* From KUED, channel 7, Salt Lake City, Utah {[Versión en español](http://www.kued.org/?area=pressReleases&action=details&id=MTA2&lang=esp)}

### Release Images:

[](http://www.kued.org/imageResize.php?id=826&size=600&resizeOn=w&quality=l)  
Hector Garcia during World War II  
[Download](http://www.kued.org/uploads/photos/147-106_garcia_in_uniform-web.jpg)

##### Additional photos:

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| --- | --- |
| [http://www.kued.org/imageResize.php?id=828&size=95&resizeOn=h&quality=l](http://www.kued.org/imageResize.php?id=828&size=600&resizeOn=w&quality=l) [Download](http://www.kued.org/uploads/photos/196-106_garcia_physician-web.jpg) | [http://www.kued.org/imageResize.php?id=829&size=95&resizeOn=h&quality=l](http://www.kued.org/imageResize.php?id=829&size=600&resizeOn=w&quality=l) [Download](http://www.kued.org/uploads/photos/274-106_garcia_providing_help-web.jpg) |

Documentary: “ **JUSTICE FOR MY PEOPLE: THE DR. HECTOR P. GARCIA STORY**, **. . .**tells the story of Dr. Hector P. Garcia — Mexican Revolution refugee, medical doctor to the barrios, decorated war veteran, civil rights activist and presidential confidante — as he fought to bring attention to the Mexican-American civil rights movement. Through peaceful protest and legal recourse, Garcia confronted those who violated the civil rights of “his people” at the same time that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was working for equal rights for African-Americans.

“Returning to Texas after World War II with six battle stars, Garcia found that while Mexican-American veterans had been changed by the war, prejudiced America had not. His people faced public school segregation, squalid living conditions in labor camps and second-class citizenship. In 1948, Dr. Garcia founded the American GI Forum, empowering Mexican Americans to fight numerous legal and political battles against discrimination. As he championed the rights of Mexican Americans, his life was threatened, and he dealt with personal tragedy. Nevertheless, he refused to be thwarted by political setbacks and disappointments. Instead, he chose to peacefully resist prejudice by building his life and work on the foundation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

**“JUSTICE FOR MY PEOPLE** features interviews with men and women who worked with Garcia during those crucial years in the Mexican-American civil rights movement. The documentary combines archival film and photos with Garcia’s own voice to provide memorable insights into his life and character.  Newsreels, photos and video show Garcia’s growing commitment to help gain “justice for his people,” as he is caught in the maelstrom of post-war racial and ethnic struggle in South Texas. His fight is traced from Mathis, Texas, to Washington, D.C., and, finally, to the United Nations.In 1984, President Ronald Reagan awarded Garcia the Presidential Medal of Freedom — the highest civilian award given by the president of the United States. He was the first Mexican American to receive the honor.” <http://www.kued.org/?area=pressReleases&action=details&id=MTA2>

## Hector P. Garcia: A Texas Legend – photos, papers and artifacts of a University of Texas Medical Branch Alumnus: <http://www.utmb.edu/drgarcia> - “Dr. Garcia fought for half a century for civil and educational rights of  Mexican-Americans.”

* Biography with links: <http://www.biographicon.com/view/b6x6n>

**Olveta Culp Hobby (1905 – 1995)**

* Biography from the *Handbook of Texas Online*: “**HOBBY, OVETA CULP** (1905–1995). Oveta Culp Hobby, first secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, first commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps, and chairman of the board of the [Houston Post](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/eeh04), second of seven children of Ike W. and Emma Elizabeth (Hoover) Culp, was born in Killeen, Texas, on January 19, 1905. . . .” <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fho86>
* Historical true gossip: During the Depression, when she was 26 and her dad’s friend, former Texas Governor William Pettus Hobby, was 53, the couple married: “Oveta Culp knew former governor [William Pettus Hobby](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fho04) because he was her father's friend. Hobby, after some years as publisher of the [Beaumont Enterprise](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/eeb04), had moved to Houston in 1924 as president of [Ross S. Sterling](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fst42)'s paper, the Post-Dispatch. In 1930, when Miss Culp was assistant to the city attorney, they resumed their friendship. On February 23, 1931, when she was twenty-six and Hobby fifty-three, they were married.” [http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fho86 \](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fho86%20\)
* 1953: President Eisenhower appointed Olveta Culp Hobby to be the first Secretary of Health Education and Welfare: <http://www.tshaonline.org/day-by-day/30921>
* Biographical Sketch from Rice: <http://library.rice.edu/collections/WRC/digital-archive-information/online-exhilbits/oveta-culp-hobby-and-the-women-s-army-corps-exhibit/oveta-culp-hobby-biographical-sketch>
* She made the cover of Time Magazine on January 17, 1944: <http://www.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19440117,00.html>
* Photo from <http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/Wac/frontispiece.htm> :



* Photo from: <http://worldwartwozone.com/forums/index.php?/topic/8989-the-other-famous-hobby> Olveta Culp Hobby is on the right.
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**Lyndon B. Johnson (1908 – 1973)** Lyndon Baynes Johnson became President of the United States in November, 1963 in the aftermath of President John F. Kennedy’s assassination in Dallas, Texas.

* Biography: Handbook of Texas Online: <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fjo19>
* 36th President of the United States: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/lyndonbjohnson> "A Great Society" for the American people and their fellow men elsewhere was the vision of Lyndon B. Johnson. In his first years of office he obtained passage of one of the most extensive legislative programs in the Nation's history. Maintaining collective security, he carried on the rapidly growing struggle to restrain Communist encroachment in Viet Nam.”
* Reflections in History: Specializing in the History, Photography, and Signature Habits of Lyndon B. Johnson - <http://reflectionsinhistory.com/index.html>
* Detailed bio and links from the New York Times: <http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/j/lyndon_baines_johnson/index.html> :

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League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)

Jane McCallum

Lula Bell Madison White